THE
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. IV. CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 1, 1926 No. 10

Prepare Now for Selection of Your Delegate to Annual Meeting of the Wheat Pool

How Members May Use Their Votes to Advantage—Organized Action in Every Sub-District Desirable—Pool Needs the Best Men You Can Send

By E. O. Grayson, Secretary Alberta Wheat Pool

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a map of Alberta, showing how the Province is now districted under the administration of the Wheat Pool.

At the last Annual Meeting of delegates, held in Calgary in August, 1924, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed in a resolution by R. Cates of Oyen, providing, among other things, for a division of the Province into 70 sub-districts for representation purposes. When the resolution was adopted, it was further decided that the boundary lines of the Districts and sub-districts should be determined, insofar as possible, by the actual wheat acreage contained therein and signed to the Pool. Therefore, in accordance with the Constitution as amended, the Province is now divided into seven Districts on an Equal Acreage Basis.

FIGURES COMPILED FROM MEMBERS' OWN REPORTS

In order to carry out this division accurately, it was necessary to determine, from the reports sent in by the members themselves, the number of acres sown to wheat in 1924 and signed to the Pool, in every township in the Province. In these figures we include the wheat acreage on all contracts to hand at the office up to the evening of December 31st, 1924. This entailed considerable clerical work, but the statistics now on file as a result are of real value.

In drawing these lines we gave first consideration to quota of acreage; then to the acquaintanceship of the members as represented by a common shipping point and natural barriers. It may be that some members will not be entirely satisfied with these divisions, but we believe the membership as a whole realize the difficulty in dividing the Province into 70 sub-districts, and placing every member in the sub-district he would choose if given an opportunity. Every care was given to the work, with a view to making it as universally satisfactory as possible.

HOW ORIGINAL DISTRICTS ARE AFFECTED

The redistribution of boundary lines affected the seven original Districts as follows:

Lethbridge (District A) has been considerably increased in size.
Claresholm (District B) remains the same.
South Calgary (District C) has been enlarged.
North Calgary (District D) has been reduced in size.
Red Deer (District E) has been reduced in size.
Camrose (District F) has been enlarged.
Edmonton (District G) remains practically the same.

BREAK IN WHEAT PRICES INCREASES POOL MEMBERSHIP

Since the decline in the price of wheat there has been a very marked increase in the number of contracts received at the Head Office of the Wheat Pool. This would indicate that many farmers who had more faith in their own marketing ability than they had in the Pool, have had that faith shaken, and are now beginning to realize their helplessness as individuals, and the strength and protection which co-operative marketing provides. The Alberta Pool realizes that new contracts can be accepted with safety, as the small amount of wheat still in the hands of individual farmers, if placed in the Pool, will not materially affect this year's final payment.

Each of the seven Districts has been subdivided into ten sub-districts, from each of which a delegate will be elected to represent the sub-district at the next Annual Meeting. New membership lists are now being made up by sub-districts, and will contain only the names of the members in the sub-districts wherein their land lies. In any case where a member has land in more than one sub-district, his name is being placed in that sub-district where his post office is. Therefore, if a member has changed his location or his address, and has failed to notify the Pool office, he may find his name in the list for the sub-district from which he moved.

We are anxious that these lists be as accurate as possible, and members are requested to notify Head Office at once of any change in location or P. O. address. Prompt action is necessary, so the first lists will be in the hands of the printer within a few days.

VOTING FOR DELEGATES BY SUB-DISTRICTS

Between May 1st and 25th, as provided in Section 3 of the amended By-laws, a list and a ballot card will be sent to each member of the Pool, to the address as shown in our records here. The ballot will be IN BLANK, as it was last year, and the vote of a member for delegate will be confined to a choice of some member whose name appears on the list for his respective sub-district. The voter will then write on the ballot card the name of his choice. The member who receives the highest number of votes in his sub-district will be declared elected as delegate.

The map is being included in this issue so that readers may acquaint themselves with the boundaries of the sub-districts in which they reside. Members are requested to study these lines carefully, and local associations should take steps to arrange meetings in their sub-districts before seeding, so that members may become acquainted, with a view to determining the best choice as delegate on whom to concentrate their voting power.

Every effort should be made to avoid scattering votes too widely. In last year's election several hundred members were voted for, many of them receiving only one or two votes. This meant that many votes were as good as wasted. Besides this, it is a regrettable fact that only a small percentage of the members sent in their ballots. The selection of your delegate is a serious matter. As a member of the Pool you should exercise your voting privileges in the way which in

(Continued on page 22)

Where Does She Get Such Clever Ideas?

Over their tea-cups they marvelled at the ingenuity of their hostess—it was really such an unusual luncheon, so dainty and so nicely served. *And the secret was*—just 30 minutes' study each week of the free Maple Leaf Club lessons with occasional personal assistance from

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Approval of Senate not Needed for an Appeal to Britain

In the article on the debates in the House of Commons recently contributed to "The U. F. A." by D. W. Warner, M.P., a sentence dealing with Senate reform, as printed, read as follows:

> It depends largely on Ontario and Quebec owing to their heavier population, but does not look impossible when we consider that it is only a matter of legislation, and the request to have our constitution amended by the British Parliament is not a legislative enactment on our part.

This sentence should have read:

> It depends largely on Ontario and Quebec, owing to their heavier population, but does not look impossible when we consider that it is only a matter of legislation alone, in which we have to have the approval of the Senate, and the request to have our constitution amended by the British Parliament is not a legislative enactment on our part.

Mr. Warner points out that "there is just this doubt, that perhaps the British House would ask for a joint request from both the people's representatives and the Senate, but that is not the opinion of most people, because they feel if our Provinces hold a conference and decide this matter that they wish to petition through their own representatives, regardless of the Senate." Mr. Warner's point is that the approval of the Senate is not needed as a preliminary to a request to the British Parliament for an amendment of the Canadian constitution.

Cuts in Estimates Moved and Defeated

While the estimates for the Attorney General's department were before the Assembly, motions were made from the Liberal benches, chiefly by Mr. Marshall, for reductions totalling $10,000. One of these was to reduce by $600 the item for commissions to process servers. This amount varies only with the volume of business done, and thus with the amount of revenue received. Another called for a reduction in the vote for sheriffs by $1,252, and another for a reduction in the vote for witnesses', jurors' and interpreters' fees by $10,000. Discussing this motion, G. A. Forster remarked that Mr. Marshall was "just playing a game," because he had "undertaken to show the Government how to balance the budget." The motion was "reckless and ridiculous" beyond parallel.

Mr. Mitchell moved to reduce the increased vote of $15,000 for police magistrates to $6,000 and cut off $2,500 expenses, causing Mr. Brownlee to explain that, while it was uncertain whether the whole sum would be needed, an effort was being made to "get justice in the hands of magistrates and not of the hands of the justices of the peace". It was desired to establish 14 to 18 magisterial districts with a police magistrate on salary, to give all his time to the work. The Province would get back in revenue the added cost.

Mr. Heffernan protested that the pay of police magistrates was in some cases too low.

Mr. Brownlee announced that if the Federal Government would grant the Province an annual sum of $75,000, the Alberta Police would undertake all the duties now done by the R. C. M. P. by co-ordinating the units.

Other reductions in the estimates moved and defeated were: Edmonton Land Titles Office, from $62,621 to $60,625, with $1,000 reduction at Calgary Office; $200 extra assistance vote under Children's Protection Act, and $100 off expenses in the same vote; Alberta Police vote from $467,375 to $467,175, the cut to be on expenses; out Debt Adjustment Act expenses by $2,000; cut in vote for incidental justice by $5,000.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page
Prepare Now for Selection of Your Delegate	1
Appeal of Senate Not Needed for an Appeal	2
Editorial	3
Assembly Rejects Proposal to Allow Sale of Beer at Hotels	4
Districts Which Have Thriving Junior Branches Progressive	11
Garland Dennis "News" Story	14
Estimated Surplus of $1,823,000	14
Co-operative Union Appeal for Relief Cape Breton Distress	14
Complete Retraction and Apology Follow Attack	22

EDITORIAL

The Labor members of the Assembly who advised the Liberal leader and some of his supporters to "cut out the bunk and get down to business", could not with accuracy have expressed the opinion of the great majority of members of all groups in the Legislature in more conventional terms. Until there is an end of the posturing and humbug which still find too frequent expression in the Assembly, it will be impossible to transact the legislative business of the Province with a maximum degree of efficiency.

* * *

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

In committee of supply on the vote of $3,000 to provide for advances to new co-operative marketing enterprises to meet preliminary organization expenses, C. R. Mitchell could not resist the temptation to drag "politics" in by the heels. Those who are doing real work for the Pools have scrupulously avoided the introduction of politics into Pool affairs.

The Liberal leader formally endorsed the vote, said it ought to be larger, spoke in terms of high commendation of the growth of co-operative marketing, and then proceeded to suggest that because the most active supporters of the new Pools and of the Wheat Pool, on the provisional boards and in the Legislature and elsewhere, are, as might be expected, members of the U. F. A., there might be some risk involved in turning over to these "first class politicians" the moneys needed to assist in Pool organization. According to Mr. Mitchell's theory, apparently anyone who has been associated with the farmers' organization—the one organization most vitally interested in the success of the Pools, is suspect. It is desirable, he contends, that the Minister of Agriculture keep a close watch upon all expenditures, to see that they are not used for political purposes.

Mr. Mitchell's professed concern for the success of co-operative marketing would be more likely to carry conviction if he had "got down to business" in 1923, or since, by joining the Wheat Pool. He is a wheat grower, and his signature on the dotted line of a Wheat Pool contract would doubtless have been welcome. Every member added to the Pool assists in a practical way to insure the success of the enterprise.

We commend to Mr. Mitchell's attention the advice of the Labor members of the Legislature.

* * *

It requires no greater expenditure of energy to sign a Wheat Pool contract than to pound a desk in the Legislative Assembly in approval of the principles of co-operative marketing.

* * *

Speaking on the agricultural estimates, Mr. Mitchell suggested that the services of John Glambeck might be useful in the horticultural activities of the Department, and spoke of the very excellent work which Mr. Glambeck has carried out on his own farm. The high quality of Mr. Glambeck's work is beyond question—but he is an active member of the U. F. A., and a few minutes before making his recommendation Mr. Mitchell had implied that activity in the work of the U. F. A. should be regarded as a disqualification for any employment in the service of a Government Department.

* * *

Mr. Mitchell suggests that the Government should exercise some kind of supervision over money advanced to co-operative marketing organizations, to see that it is not used "for political purposes". We remember the time when supervision of expenditure by a Minister was not regarded as a guarantee that money would not be used for "political purposes". We welcome Mr. Mitchell's recognition of the fact that times have changed.

* * *

It is to the credit of R. C. Marshall of Calgary that in the vote to provide for advances to assist in co-operative marketing organization, he displayed no disposition to play petty politics. Some of the methods which Mr. Marshall has employed during the present session would have been more appropriate on a school playground than in a Legislative Assembly, but he made it quite clear that, in his opinion, where co-operative marketing is concerned, there should be no sacrificing of sound policy to any supposed political expediency. Last session Mr. Marshall on numerous occasions proved himself capable of rising above the cheaper sort of political child's play. This year he has done more, perhaps, than any other member to lower the standard of debate in the House. But so long as co-operative marketing can be made a success, he is apparently satisfied to leave politics out of this question.

* * *

"To say that I've got to give reasons for every motion for a cut in the estimates is asking a little too much."—R. C. Marshall, in committee of supply.

An examination of the cuts which Mr. Marshall has proposed will bear out his contention.

* * *

The cutting of necessary expenditure in revenue producing branches of the service is one of the ways in which the budget will not be balanced.

* * *

When one Liberal moves a cut in the estimates, and another rises to protest that he has been asking for an increase or to declare that he believes the amount of the item in question should not be reduced, and when this kind of difference of opinion ceases to be unique, it is fairly safe to suppose that the items are not excessive.

* * *

A. R. McLennan of Edmonton has as usual shown himself in the debates a much better citizen than he is a partisan.

* * *

Under the present rules of the Legislative Assembly, no record is kept of standing votes taken in committee of the whole, and usually the votes are taken too quickly for a complete check to be made in the press gallery. This should be changed. Some of the most important divisions occur in committee. The votes should be recorded.

* * *

The time may come when the Labor and Independent members of the Legislature will be more numerous than the members who owe allegiance to the old political parties. Whether that time comes soon or late will depend in some measure upon the city press. Among city people there is still considerable misunderstanding of the position of the U. F. A. as a group in active politics. The responsibility for this misunderstanding lies mainly with the city newspapers.

* * *

Mr. Mitchell's debating methods are elusive. His speeches in the Assembly are difficult to analyze. He can convey an innuendo in one breath, qualify it in the next, repeat it in the third, and in the fourth almost appear to withdraw every-

(Continued on page 22)

Assembly Rejects Proposal to Allow Sale of Beer by Hotels for Private Consumption—Mitchell Discovers Most of Pool Organization Is Done by U.F.A.

Heated Passages Between Mitchell and Labor Members When Liberals Are Advised to "Cut Out the Bunk and Get Down to Business"—Legislature Spends Greater Part of Week on Estimates—Vote for Advances to Assist in Organizing New Co-operative Enterprises

Staff Correspondent

Would Allow Sales of Beer for Private Use by Licensed Places

Amendments to Liquor Control Act by Private Members—Assembly Votes Education Estimates

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 31.—Amendments to the Liquor Control Act, to provide for sale of beer, to be taken away from hotels in bottles, provoked a vigorous non-party debate in the Assembly today. In committee of the whole the Legislature passed the remaining items in the estimates of the Attorney General's Department, the total being $1,598,184.50 on income account, and $350,000 on capital account in respect to certain stocks of liquor left over from last year. The estimates of the Department of Education, totalling $2,091,765 on income account, and $595,000 on capital account, were also considered and adopted. On capital account there is an item of $100,000 for loans to school districts and $80,000 for loans to normal students, the remainder being made up of a vote of $25,000 to cover a bank overdraft incurred by the erection of buildings and equipment at the University Farm.

$100,000 NOT TOO MUCH TO SPEND ON INQUIRY

In committee on the Attorney General's estimates, J. S. Stewart, the Independent Conservative who represents the constituency of Lethbridge, urged that the Alberta Government should be represented by special counsel at Ottawa while the new Grain Act is under consideration, as the interests of Alberta farmers differed from all others, owing to their proximity to the Pacific Coast outlet. Dr. Stewart suggested that an expenditure of $50,000 to $100,000 in fees to special counsel would not be too large a sum to pay for the protection of the interests of Alberta farmers in connection with this matter.

"This Province is well represented now, by the Attorney General, at a salary of $6,000 as Minister, and $3,000 sessional indemnity, and will look after the interests of the Province at no added cost," said George Hoadley. "Yet members have moved to reduce his salary by $1,000."

Mr. Mitchell, former Provincial Treasurer, who had moved the reduction in salary, retorted that the "insinuation of the Minister of Agriculture was uncalled for."

> Estimates totalling approximately $7,000,000 on income account and $4,000,000 on capital account had been passed in committee on supply up to the end of last week. It is anticipated that the remainder will be adopted early in the present week.
>
> Amendments to the Liquor Control Act to allow beer for private consumption to be sold to permit holders by hotels were defeated.
>
> In committee on supply, C. R. Mitchell called attention to the fact that most of the organization work for the new Co-operative Pools is being done by active members of the U. F. A., many of them U. F. A. members of the Legislature.

A reduction of the salary of the Minister of Education from $6,000 to $5,000 was moved by T. C. Milnes, Claresholm (Liberal), in accordance with the plan of the Liberal party to move reductions of this amount in all salaries of Ministers. The amendment was voted down without discussion.

The vote for the general office of the Department of Education is $13,600 for 1925, as compared with $57,794.68 actually expended in 1924. Dr. Stewart contended that the appointment of the supervisor in 1919 was unnecessary, and that the present Minister, in this matter, was simply carrying on the policy of his predecessor. Mr. Baker stated that the office existed in every Province, and that it could not be dispensed with, without serious loss. The supervisor was an expert adviser on all matters of educational policy.

In response to requests from Mr. Mills and Mrs. McClung, Mr. Baker briefly outlined proposals for the adjustment of grants in such a way as to divide more evenly the burden of the cost of education.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS $1,067,155 THIS YEAR

Various small cuts in the estimates, of amounts for expenses, and contingencies, etc., were moved by R. C. Marshall and T. C. Milnes during the day, and were rejected. Grants to schools this year are estimated to total $1,067,155, as compared with $1,067,178.24 actually spent in 1924. This vote includes grants to elementary and secondary schools, consolidated schools (including conveyance), for school libraries, for teachers' residences, for night schools and for aid of technical education. The amount to be paid under the School Grants Act is estimated at $35,000, as compared with $32,495.36 actually spent last year. The vote for the University of Alberta totals $437,580, as compared with $414,868 spent in 1924. Other important items are: Normal School, Calgary, $39,835; Normal School, Camrose, $38,796; technical education, $6,550; Institute of Technology, Calgary, $58,130; inspection of schools, $122,522; examinations, certificates and teachers' bureau, $89,215; statistics and school grants branch, $7,000; school attendance and operative branch, $10,050; organization of schools, $4,535; school debentures branch, $4,085; free school texts, $50,000; education of deaf and blind children, including maintenance and transportation, $40,000; miscellaneous grants, $5,500, including $5,000 to the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

In discussion in committee of amendments to the Liquor Control Act, Mrs. McClung opposed an amendment which places tents under the definition of "residences." Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Matheson and others, said that a tent was frequently a residence in every sense of the term, and they could see no objection to the definition. The amendment was adopted.

W. C. Smith, Redcliff (U.F.A.), in moving an amendment to make legal the sale of beer by the bottle in hotels, for private consumption, said that in some cases a farmer may be 100 miles or more from the nearest vendor. He believed that the adoption of this amendment allowing sales to permit holders only, would decrease bootlegging.

The amendment was opposed by Mrs. Parlby, as an attempt to open up the act. N. S. Smith and J. C. Buckley also speaking strongly in opposition to the change.

MAY SEARCH RESIDENCE WITHOUT WARRANT

Section 20 of the amendment, which gives power to certain constables to search without a warrant, when specially authorized to do so by the Attorney General, proved very contentious. It was opposed vigorously by Messrs Cross, Hofferman, Marshall and others, on the ground of its essentially "un-British" character, one of the members recalling the old saying that "the Englishman's home is his castle." To this the Attorney General replied that he had long since abandoned the idea that a man's home was his castle, and stated that the clause was in force in Saskatchewan and Ontario, and was common in liquor legislation. The amendment was adopted.

DISSATISFIED WITH SYSTEM OF HOG GRADING

An important sitting of the Agricul-

tural Committee of the Assembly was held today, when H. A. Sands, of Olds, was a witness. Mr. Sands said that three years of propaganda backed by the programme paid must undoubtedly have resulted in an increased number of bacon type hogs being produced, but this was not reflected in the number of hogs graded select as compared with three years ago. In consequence, said Mr. Sands, confidence in the grading system was being destroyed, and some very definite action would be necessary to re-establish it. Graders, as a rule, were packing plant employees before their appointment as graders. Mr. Sands suggested a system of examination based on judgment on the hoof, proved by butcher test and grading on the hook. Prior to the adjournment the chairman was instructed to summon as witnesses graders from Calgary and Edmonton, and representatives of the P. Burns and Swift packing plants.

Hotels May not Sell Beer by the Bottle for Private Consumption

Motions by Private Members Rejected by Two to One Majority—Assembly Adopts Tobin Resolution on Grading

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 24.—By an overwhelming vote in committee of the whole on the Liquor Control Act Amendments today the Assembly rejected proposals for the sale of beer by the bottle under permit, to be taken away from hotels for consumption in private residences or in private rooms in hotels. The members of the cabinet voted solidly against two amendments embodying these proposals. The division cut across party lines, and a considerable number of U. F. A. members supported the amendments. No record is made of votes taken in committee, and in the brief time taken in ascertaining the vote it is difficult to obtain an accurate record. The vote against the amendments, however, was about two to one.

The first vote came on the amendment by G. A. Forster, Hand Hills (U. F. A.), which would have permitted the sale of six bottles of beer to permit holders up to 6 p.m. in any place where there are licensed premises, but no beer warehouse or vendor's store. The second vote was on an amendment by A. G. Andrews, Sedgewick (U. F. A.), which would have permitted such sales in all places where there are licensed premises. An amendment by W. C. Smith, Redcliff (U. F. A.), which would have permitted sale by the bottle by licensed hotels for private consumption, was withdrawn in favor of Mr. Andrews' motion, as the form of this motion proved satisfactory to Mr. Smith.

In the discussion of estimates of the Department of Agriculture at the evening sitting, Messrs. Milnes and Marshall moved reductions which were vigorously opposed in some instances by other Liberal members of the Assembly.

TO PLACE ON EQUALITY WITH THE CITIES

M. C. McKeen, Lac Ste. Anne (U.F.A.), spoke in favor of G. A. Forster's amendment, and stated that he had a communication from an important board of trade in his constituency, and from other persons, urging that sale by the bottle for private consumption should be permitted to hotels, in order that the people in the country and in the small towns might be equally privileged with those of the cities. Mr. McKeen subsequently supported the sub-amendment by Mr. Andrews, enlarging Mr. Forster's amendment to permit the sale of beer by the bottle on permit in places where there are vendors' stores and breweries, as well as in other places.

Donald Cameron, Innisfail (U. F. A.), believed that Mr. Brownlee was unduly alarmed as to the possibility of losing control were sale by the bottle on permit provided for. So long as restrictions were imposed to compel purchasers to use their permits in making all purchases for consumption in their residences, he believed that control could be retained.

Declaring himself opposed to both the amendments, R. C. Marshall, Calgary (Liberal), said that Mr. Forster's was a distinct discrimination against the cities. For this reason, of the two amendments, he preferred that of Mr. Smith.

NO REQUEST FROM MODERATION LEAGUE

No demand for the sale of beer on permit by hotels, to be taken away from the premises, had been made by any organization except the Hotelmen's Association, and certain propagandists, said J. E. Brownlee, Attorney General, who described the pending vote on the Forster motion as "the most important vote this session". The Moderation League had decided against making any recommendation of this character, and the Prohibitionists had certainly not asked for it.

Sale of beer by the glass, declared Mr. Brownlee, was the one thing in the present act that was giving some concern. Many people who had voted for liquor control in the plebiscite were now against this particular provision in the act.

"I should be very reluctant indeed to change the basis of the act so completely as it would be changed by this amendment," the Attorney General continued. The act has been giving satisfaction, but this amendment would create the danger of loss of control. An elaborate system of accounting had been set up for the five breweries, and there was through both Provincial and Federal Governments a complete and absolute check upon all sales. If sale on permit were extended to the 941 licensed hotels, some of whose proprietors could not keep a proper system of books, the same close check would not be possible. "We know they won't in all cases keep the records, for human nature is human nature, and I am not condemning the hotel men", said the Minister.

WOULD PLACE BEER BEYOND CONTROL

"This proposal will place the sale of beer absolutely beyond the control of the liquor commission, and for my part, I do not believe it is the business of the Province to try to put beer at the door of everyone, while it can be obtained by everyone in a certain definite way. If you are going to pass this amendment, you might as well do away with the permit system for beer altogether, and allow the grocers and general stores to sell it."

Mr. Brownlee made a strong appeal for a further trial of the act, which had met with such general satisfaction, before any attempt were made to change it in a fundamental way. Alberta in the meantime would have the opportunity to learn from its own experiment and from the experiments of other Provinces. It might be that those who claimed that the unrestricted sale of beer would be the solution of the liquor problem would prove correct, but he would rather wait for a year or two before trying such an experiment.

W. M. Washburn, Stony Plain (U. F. A.), did not think that the adoption of the Forster amendment would increase the consumption of beer to any great extent, and he would therefore support the amendment.

Similar views were expressed by L. M. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal), who complained that under the present system the farmers were penalized. Mr. Giroux said he was a member of the Moderation League, and he read a letter from the president of the League recommending a trial of the sale of beer on permit by hotels.

Mr. Brownlee: "That is the personal opinion of one man. The League itself decided against making any recommendation of this character."

The Moderation League, Mr. Giroux continued, did not wish to take a stand in behalf of the breweries or hotel men. He read certain communications, signed by people of various callings and of both sexes, recommending the proposed change, and said that many ladies claimed that in the present discrimination they were denied the liberties to which their sex was entitled. After the list of names had been read Mr. Buckley pointed out that it contained the signatures of only two farmers.

WOULD REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF HARD LIQUOR

Mr. Brownlee: "Would the hon. member for Grouard say how it will be possible through the breweries to control the sale of beer on permit for consumption in private residences?"

Mr. Giroux: "You can't do it. Why should you? You don't control the sale of beer by the glass. I do not care whether beer is sold through the hotels or in some other way, so long as the discrimination against the people in the country is removed. Many ladies enjoy a bottle of beer, but do not want to go into the beer parlors. I believe this amendment would mean the cutting down of the consumption of hard liquor."

S. Brown, High River (U. F. A.), considered beer drinking "the finest kind of kindergarten for hard liquor drinking". The Moderation League had made the recommendations upon which the Liquor Control Act was based, and now it was being said that the Government, without the League's recommendation, should take the responsibility for changing it.

"There have been various U. F. A. constituency Conventions, and a Provincial U. F. A. Convention recently, and so far as I know this change has not been demanded by any of them," continued Mr. Brown. "The only demand is that of the Hotel Keepers' Association. Yet, various hotel men whom I have met are against the change, because, they say, 'in the past we were allowed too much liberty and abused it, and if things are opened up good and wide again, prohibition will come back in a few years' time'. This may be right or wrong, but it is their argument."

DRINK AND EDUCATION —RIVAL CLAIMS

At a time when many rural districts were unable to finance education, and there was a clamor from some districts for seed grain, it seemed ridiculous that Alberta should have spent in less than a year, about $12,000,000 on a drink bill. "Why should we provide more facilities for booze when we cannot in many cases give our children an elementary education?" Mr. Brown asked.

W. M. Davidson, Calgary (Independent), said he had decided last year that the new act should be given at least two years' trial before any serious changes were made. It was true that everybody could not get beer in the particular way in which he might happen to want it, but it could always be obtained. "The next thing, if this amendment carries, will be that the hotel keepers will be acting as vender's agents," the Calgary member declared. "The law is popular; the people have full confidence in it. Let us give it a fair trial."

Mr. Forster said he was not a member of the Moderation League, nor had he been approached by any organization with a view to bringing in his amendment. In his constituency, while there were no warehouses and no vendor's store, and he was proud of it, there were beer halls, and he was not proud of them. There had been a demand for this amendment from people of various classes. There was, he felt, no justification for the warehouses at Bassano, Drumheller and elsewhere.

DID NOT WISH TO PRESS AMENDMENT

Mr. Forster said he did not wish to press the amendment. He was glad he had brought it in because, without it, the very clear statement of the position taken in the matter by the Attorney General might not have been made, and the people would not have known why the Government did not wish to make the change.

W. G. Johnston, Medicine Hat (Labor), spoke in support of the proposed amendments, which were as strongly opposed by Premier Greenfield, who declared that their adoption would remove beer from effective control under the permit system, and by J. C. Bowen, Edmonton (Liberal), who remarked that the act in its present form should be given a fair chance, in justice to the Government which was responsible for its administration. The hotel keepers in the pre-prohibition days had abused their privileges, said Mr. Bowen, and in consequence there had been a reaction during which the prohibitionists went too far. It would be unwise to open up the act too much, thought the Edmonton member.

There was no demand for a change in the act, in the opinion of George Mills, Athabasca (Liberal). If there had been such a demand there would have been a heavy lobbying of the members of the Legislature, and this was noticeably absent. Beer could be obtained by everyone who wanted it, and it was not a great hardship to be compelled to make use of the facilities already available.

Remarking that the people of his constituency were opposed to the widening of the act, D. H. Galbraith, Nanton (U. F. A.), said that the proposed amendments were favored by extreme temperance cranks, who wanted to see an increase in abuses under the act, in the hope that it might create a revulsion in public opinion, and a return to prohibition. Alex Moore, Cochrane (U. F. A.), spoke in favor of the proposed change. In opposing the amendments, George N. Johnston, Coronation (U.F.A.), remarked that the only hardship incidental to obtaining beer under the present regulations was the same hardship under which the farmer suffered in getting in groceries, which had to be ordered by mail. S. A. Carson, Sturgeon (U. F. A.), opposed the amendments.

S. G. Tobin, Lodge (Liberal), remarked in opening that the great majority of the people in the country did not want to be told just where they should drink beer, and where not, but said that if a man had to have a permit in order to buy beer for private consumption, he would vote against the amendments, as it was unfair to extract the payment for the permit from him. Dr. J. S. Stewart, Lethbridge (Ind. Conservative), opposed both amendments.

WOULD CREATE UNHEALTHY CONDITION, SAYS CONNER

M. J. Conner, Warner (U. F. A.), believed that it should be possible to get beer at a warehouse at the point where a farmer did his trading, but not to obtain beer for private consumption at an hotel. If the beer for private consumption were sold by beer gardens, the man who had been drinking publicly would be tempted to buy a half dozen extra bottles to take away with him, when he had already had enough. The amendments merely "catered to the hotel men", who would undoubtedly sell at high prices, perhaps 50c a bottle. A very unhealthy condition would be created if the change proposed were adopted.

"Give the act as it is a chance," was the advice of A. S. McLennan, Edmonton (Liberal), who said there was no demand for the change among the city hotel keepers he had met.

Mrs. Nellie McClung, Edmonton (Liberal), said that if she were taking an extremely narrow partisan view of the matter she would favor anything which opened up the act, on the ground that the worse it became the more likely would people be to return to prohibition. Three classes of people desired the amendments. First came those who sincerely believed that to promote the consumption of beer would mean a lessening in the sale of hard liquor. They were honest, but their judgment was at fault. The milder drink would merely develop the taste for the stronger. The second class desiring the amendment were the hotel men. Their motive could readily be understood. The third class consisted of people who had no scruples in the matter of the use of liquor, and believed that the more easily drink of any kind could be obtained the better. She opposed the proposed change because she believed that the direction in which people moved was more important than the speed at which they moved, and that this was a move in the wrong direction.

WOULD PROMOTE TEMPERANCE BY LIMITING QUANTITY

Following the rejection of Mr. Forster's amendment, Mr. Andrews moved his in a speech in which he explained that he, like Mr. Forster, had in view only the promotion of temperance. He believed, however, that education would prove the greatest temperance force. Under present legislation there would be a tendency for beer warehouses to be opened up in every village, where there would be no limit on the quantity any purchaser might buy. His amendment had the effect of placing a limit of six bottles on every purchase, and thus would tend to smaller consumption, and eliminate the warehouse evil.

Mr. Andrews' motion was voted down.

At the opening of the afternoon sitting, in answer to Mr. Mitchell, the Premier stated that the C. P. R. had arranged to take back to Calgary the Calgary unemployed who had come to Edmonton by trail and freight train. He did not know exactly what the cost would be. The cities were to take the responsibility for their married unemployed, and the Government would continue to take care of single men whose cases they were assured were genuine, and were endeavoring to find them employment.

TO SECURE PROTECTION FOR INVESTING PUBLIC

The Assembly adopted unanimously a motion by Russell Love, Wainwright (U. F. A.), urging the enactment by the Federal Government of legislation to remove the present unsatisfactory situation, under which companies incorporated under Dominion charter, while subject to no rigid regulation by the Dominion cannot be in any way controlled by the Public Utilities Commission of Alberta, which is specially designed to protect the public. Mr. Love cited the case of a company which was supposed to control coal mining rights in Alberta, incorporated under Dominion charter, and which, on investigation, proved not to have even a single lease upon coal lands. The present unsatisfactory condition, said the member, was doing more to keep capital out of the Province than all the existing mortgage legislation.

Speaking in favor of the motion, Mr. Brownlee described efforts which had been made by the three Western Provinces to end the present unsatisfactory conditions. These efforts had been resisted, for reasons which did not appear to be adequate, by the Under Secretary of State at Ottawa. It was asked either that the Dominion Government exercise effective control, or allow the Provinces to do so. The Attorney General said he had three alternative plans in his office for dealing with the matter, drafted by the legislative counsel of Saskatchewan.

PASS RESOLUTION ON GRAIN GRADING

A resolution by S. G. Tobin, Lodge (Liberal), was unanimously adopted, expressing concurrence in the passages of the Turgeon report which referred to the unsatisfactory character of the present system of grading.

The resolution in full follows:

Whereas, there is a general and widespread dissatisfaction with the present system of grading grain, particularly wheat, the predominating sentiment being that the present system is obsolete and should be replaced by a scientific system such as would place values or grades outside the category of doubt and guard against the possibility of the same grain being graded differently by different persons or different interests; and

Whereas, there is a strong and constantly increasing demand among grain growers that grades should be established on the milling value of wheat, based particularly on the protein content; and

Whereas, the Turgeon Report is now before the Federal Government;

Therefore, be it Resolved, that this Assembly expresses its concurrence in that phase of the Commissioners' Report which refers to as unsatisfactory the present system of grading; and that we earnestly urge upon the Dominion Government a thorough consideration and investigation

of the whole subject of grading in order that what is now so persistently looked upon as unobjective and therefore unfair may be replaced by a system founded on scientific principles with the view to eliminate the possibility of unfairness and discrimination.

And further, this Assembly urges and recommends that in the conduct of any investigation as may be ordered, that full representation be accorded to the producers by consultation with and the selection of representative and outstanding grain growers from the different Provinces.

ONUS OF PROOF PLACED ON LAWYER

Second reading was given to a bill to amend the Legal Professions Act. Perhaps the provision of most interest to the general public is in a clause to the effect that the onus of proof of proper dealings with trust moneys shall be placed on the solicitor complained against in all cases of alleged wrong-doing in the handling of such funds. The very close vote on the resolution introduced early in the session, calling for the bonding of lawyers handling trust funds, and defeated after Mr. Brownlee had asked that the matter be allowed to stand over for a year, will doubtless strengthen the Attorney General's hand in bringing pressure to bear on the Law Society with a view to the elimination of any undesirables. The bill will provide that an order may be made for payment into court of moneys due from a solicitor to a client, and give power to the benchers to disbar or otherwise punish any solicitor failing to comply with the order. The term of benchers will be limited to two instead of three years, and they will be elected after nomination instead of by the present method, by which each lawyer selects his own list from the full list of members of the Law Society. Under another provision, costs may not be awarded either to or against the Law Society or a solicitor in the cases of complaints heard by the benchers, concerning the conduct of a solicitor.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN—POWER OF BOARD DEFINED

A Bill to Provide a Minimum Wage for Women was passed through committee of the whole. The bill is largely a reprint of the old act, but it gives definite legislative endorsement to the practices of the Minimum Wages Board, which, though properly authorized by the old act, were not clearly set out. Under the new act the board will be able to determine with greater freedom the class of employment to which the act shall apply. Learners in any industry are not to be called upon to pay premiums. The orders of the board may be made to apply universally to a trade or occupation, or to apply to any class of employment or any special area. Any order must apply to all of the following places, unless specific exemption is given: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Carstairs, Coleman, Drumheller, Redcliff.

Answering a question by Mrs. McClung, Alex Ross, Minister of Labor, said that four or five court cases had arisen out of the old act.

LIBERALS DIFFER ON "REDUCTIONS" POLICY

While certain members of the Liberal party were moving reductions in the various items in the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, others intervened in some cases this evening to declare that they were not in favor of specific reductions. In spite of this discouragement from his own side of the Assembly, the policy of moving small cuts on most of the items was continued by R. C. Marshall, the Liberal representative from Calgary, assisted by T. C. Milnes. Mr. Marshall, in the debate on the budget, had smilingly promised the Government, "I will balance the budget for you". In an effort to fulfill this promise, Mr. Marshall now feels called upon to take the lead in moving reductions in the various items in the estimates.

After W. T. Henry, Edmonton (Liberal), had moved a reduction in the vote of $4,290 for short courses in agriculture and agricultural institute meetings, A. R. McLennan, Edmonton (Liberal), rose to commend the work that had been carried on, and spoke of the excellent co-operation which had been maintained between the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. "I am not in favor of this cut," he concluded.

Mr. Henry replied that the departments were doubtless "doing good work", but why was there "an increase in the vote from $921.58 to $4,290, when we are trying to balance the budget?"

Mr. Hoadley explained that this was one of the branches formerly aided financially by the Dominion Government, but that, Federal aid now being withdrawn, the whole cost had to be borne by the Province.

A. G. Andrews, Sedgewick (U. F. A.), said there was something wrong with the system of hog grading, and that many people thought it was for the benefit primarily of the packers. Under present conditions it did not pay to raise bacon hogs.

LIBERALS URGE CUT IN COW BILL COSTS

When the vote under the Livestock Encouragement Act (Cow Bill) came before the Assembly, a Liberal member moved a reduction by $4,000. Mr. Milnes wondered why only $4,600 had been collected in 1924, when $18,757.24 had been spent in connection with this branch. Mr. Hoadley explained that there was a great deal of expense involved in the administration of the act.

Supporting the reduction, Mr. Marshall remarked that some people on the U. F. A. benches apparently had thought that he was "crazy".

"Agreed", said U. F. A. members in chorus.

"I am almost coming to that conclusion myself," conceded the Calgary member.

G. A. Forster: "How much is now outstanding under this act?"

Mr. Hoadley: "More than a million dollars."

Mr. Forster's question and the comment of other members brought C. R. Mitchell to his feet with a complaint that U. F. A. members were apparently trying to prove that the act was not satisfactory. "It ill becomes U. F. A. members to treat this worthy attempt in behalf of the farmers in this way", said he.

Mr. Washburn: "It is the members on that side of the Assembly who want to make the act unworkable by cutting off the money necessary for its operation."

Mr. Hoadley: "I am called upon to administer the act, and want to make it workable and successful."

Mr. Chorosho recalled an incident of the Liberal regime when he and some other farmers formed a club, "when the supervisor discovered that two members were Conservatives," he said, "we were not able to get in under the act".

The total vote for the "Cow Bill" this year is $17,700.

MILNES WOULD REDUCE; MILLS WANTED INCREASE

A reduction of $5,000 in the vote for game inspectors was moved by T. C. Milnes of Claresholm. The motion brought a protest from George Mills, Athabasca (Liberal), who announced, "I am one of the men who asked for an increase in the number of game guardians." Mr. Hoadley explained that when he took over the department there were 19 guardians. This number had been reduced to three, with three extra men engaged for the busy season only. In this branch of the service, which Mr. Milnes proposed to handicap by a reduction in the expense for inspectors, there was a profit last year of $100,000, the Minister announced. The total vote for protection of game is $25,800, as compared with actual expenditure in 1924 of $27,569.05. The expenditure in this branch depends in large measure upon the business done, and revenue received.

In reference to the vote of $3,600 for the salary of Dairy Commissioner Marker, N. S. Smith, Olds (U. F. A.), said he believed that this should be greatly increased. Members on all sides of the Assembly, including the Liberal leader, supported this request, and Mr. Hoadley spoke highly of the services rendered by Mr. Marker to the dairy industry. The total vote for the encouragement of dairy work is $35,500.

NET EXTRA COST OF $5,000 THIS YEAR

Discussing plans for the training of British youths at Vermilion School of Agriculture, Mr. Hoadley said that the net cost to the Province this year would be less than $5,000 over and above the cost of keeping the school empty. He had received a letter from the Dominion Government proposing that the youths should engage in practical work on a Dominion farm, and go to the Provincial schools for class work. It had been suggested that the boys should be distributed among various schools, in order that they might mingle with other students who knew Canadian conditions. N. S. Smith believed that this policy would not prove satisfactory.

DEFAULTED SEED GRAIN AND RELIEF GUARANTEES TOTAL $5,691,110.87

The immense total of $5,691,110.87 was owing on December 31st, 1924, to the Province for defaulted guarantees given in respect to seed grain, relief and feed advances, according to a statement made by Premier Greenfield in the Legislative Assembly on March 26, in answer to a question by S. G. Tobin.

Mr. Greenfield stated that the amount owing by municipal districts for defaulted guarantees for seed grain was $2,266,408.72; and the amount for relief and feed $526,327.20, a total of $2,794,712.92. By improvement districts the amounts in default were $1,891,872.40 for seed grain and $1,004,525.54 for relief, a total of $2,896,377.94.

The amount owing to municipal districts for seed grain, not as yet in default, was given as $785,853.87, and the amount for relief $295,819.93, a total of $681,673.80. There were no guarantees outstanding for seed grain and relief in improvement districts.

Lorne Proudfoot and Lawrence Peterson spoke in favor of the establishment of agricultural high schools, Mr. Hoadley stating that he would not stand in the way of the Minister of Education establishing such schools. Mr. Peterson assured the Minister that a sufficient number of pupils would be obtainable this year to fill the Raymond Agricultural School. Mr. Chornohas, Whitford (U. F. A.), asked whether any students' course in co-operative marketing had yet been established. No special course of this character, said the Minister, was yet available.

Very high praise of the work of the Publicity Commissioner, C. G. Groff, was expressed by various members of the Assembly. R. C. Marshall thought that in one instance the press bulletin had bordered on the political field. "I do not think so," said W. M. Davidson, Calgary (Independent). "Very excellent work is being done, and the only handicap is lack of money. I do not think the Commissioner ever goes beyond giving just what the people want to know."

L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal): "I feel just like the member for Calgary about this matter."

C. R. Mitchell regretted that Mr. Groff, who was doing very good work, had not been sent to Wembley.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURE

Among items in the vote the Department of Agriculture on income account are $72,000 under the Agricultural Societies Act; $6,500 for judges at exhibitions; $4,500 for Provincial Seed Fair and encouragement of seed grain production; $7,100 for the Motion Picture Bureau; $28,275 for stock inspection; $14,985 for recording brands; $1,650 for administration of the Stallion Act; $4,600 for statistics; $96,276 for operation of schools of agriculture; $43,630 for operation of Provincial farms; $31,815.34 for school fairs; $1,500 for Prairie Fires Act; $13,500 for Publicity Commissioner's office; $24,350 for encouragement of the poultry industry through egg and poultry marketing service; $22,650 for Women's Home Bureau Service; $2,165 for encouragement and improvement of draft horse breeding; $15,000 for immigration and exhibits, including assistance to exhibitions at international, royal and other shows; $31,625 for district agriculturalists and boys' and girls' club work; $10,000 for operation of Oliver farm; $7,000 for encouragement of co-operative marketing, including grants and advances for preliminary expenses; $5,575 for the office of the Provincial Veterinarian; $500 for encouragement of tree planting; $24,634.66 for destruction of noxious weeds; $20,490 for miscellaneous grants to exhibitions, stockbreeders' associations, etc.; $1,875 for administration of the Produce Merchants Act; $4,500 for soil survey work; $5,000 for improvement of agricultural machinery; $24,000 for moving settlers (from drought area to other districts); $5,000 for fodder relief.

All of the estimates were not passed today, but when completed the vote for the Department will be $633,460 on income account and $87,223 on capital account, the largest capital items being $22,323 for collection of seed grain and relief advances, $15,500 for extermination of agricultural pests, $25,000 for moving settlers, and $15,000 for fodder relief.

ALBERTA WHEAT SHIPMENTS ABOUT 45,000,000 BUSHELS TO DATE

Wheat shipments from the Alberta divisions of the two transcontinental railway companies for the 1924-25 season have totalled to date approximately 50,000,000 bushels. Making allowance for the shipment of wheat from Saskatchewan points on the Alberta divisions, the total for Alberta would be approximately 45,000,000 bushels. The largest shipments have been made from the Lethbridge division, which comprises the greater part of Southern Alberta, and from which division the wheat shipments have totalled to date 26,000,000 bushels.

Davidson Bill Raises Subject of Members' Sessional Indemnity

Debate on Suggested Cut Adjourned — Members Frankly Express Views in Well-Considered Speeches—Should Representation Be Cut Down?

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 25.—W. M. Davidson, one of the Independent members for Calgary, in the Assembly today moved second reading of a bill to reduce the indemnity of members of the Legislature. The bill provides for no reduction during the present session, but that the indemnity should be cut to $1,850 in 1926 and $1,700 the following year. After a debate which occupied practically the whole afternoon, adjournment was moved in order that a resolution of which notice had been given by R. C. Marshall, Calgary (Liberal), calling for a reduction in the number of members of the Legislature, might first be considered.

QUESTION OF SUBSIDY FOR NORTHERN RAILWAYS

At the opening of the sitting A. R. McLennan, Edmonton (Liberal), moved the adjournment of the Assembly to call attention to a newspaper article in which it was stated that the railways did not favor the immediate construction of a new line through the mountains to give an outlet to the Pacific Coast for the Peace River country, but that a counter proposal was under consideration, to the effect that the Dominion Government should give a subsidy to enable the E. D. & B. C. line to reduce freight rates. Mr. McLennan urged the desirability of eliminating the present two-line haul and the mountain freight rate paid on the E. D. & B. C.

The Government, Mr. Brownlee said, had seen the press report, but were not in a position to discuss the matter as there was no guarantee of its accuracy and no communication had been received from the Dominion Government in regard to the matter, and it was not known whether any recommendation had been made.

"With the general principle of development of the Peace River we are in full agreement, and believe that this development, and the provision of satisfactory transportation facilities with this end in view, are of primary importance, everything else being secondary to the development of the Peace River country", declared the Attorney General.

No great policies affecting this part of the Province would be inaugurated without legislation being submitted to the Assembly, said Mr. Brownlee. As the Premier feared that a report from Ottawa would not be received in time for action before the Assembly dispersed, arrangement would in all probability have to be made to call the members back later in the year.

BELIEVES NONE MAKE MONEY OUT OF INDEMNITY

In moving the second reading of his bill concerning sessional indemnities, Mr. Davidson avoided all appeal to party feeling. He brought the matter forward, he said, with some reluctance because it was a difficult and delicate matter for members to pronounce on their own salaries—to act, in fact, as plaintiff, judge and jury in one. The circumstances of no one member were exactly like those of the others, said the member. The services given to the country by the various members varied greatly in value. Some were worth much more than they were getting, and some perhaps less, and it was impossible to devise a system which would be completely equitable. Some members sacrificed earning power and lost money by attending to their public duties, while others might make money—"though," Mr. Davidson added, "I know of no member of this Legislature who is in a position to make money out of the sessional indemnity.

"Some members represent an empire in the extent of the territory comprising their constituencies," continued Mr. Davidson, "and some can ride around their constituencies in a few hours. There is a very great difference in the amount of expense involved in attending to the duties of representation."

The member recalled the fact that in 1922 he had introduced a proposal to reduce the indemnity to $1,500. The circumstances then, however, were different. The Government was at that time embarking upon a program of general reductions in the expenses of administration, and he thought that the Assembly might set a wholesome example. It might be asked why he took no action in 1923. The fact was that the Wheat Pool campaign had been embarked upon, and large numbers of members of the Legislature had given up practically all their time, and gone to great expense in order to make the drive for membership a success. Under such circumstances he did not think it fair to make any proposals for a reduction.

MORE DEVOTED TO DUTIES THAN ANY OTHERS

In other respects he had changed his mind considerably since 1922. "The members of the Legislature take their duties more seriously and devote more time to their duties, than the members of any previous Assembly in Alberta, and than the members of any other Legislature in the Dominion of Canada," declared Mr. Davidson, intimating that the work of representation involved a great deal more under such circumstances than mere attendance at the sessions. "This added responsibility, which has been characteristic of this Legislature, and the development of a different viewpoint by members in respect to their duties, have meant greatly increased expense to them," said he.

But, all these things being reconsidered, it was a fact, said Mr. Davidson, that Alberta was paying more for legislation per capita than any other Province in

the Dominion or any state in the Union, except one. The cost per capita in Alberta was 20.7 cents, in British Columbia 18 cents, in Prince Edward Island 17 cents, in Saskatchewan 15 cents, in Manitoba 13.5 cents, in New Brunswick 12.5 cents, in Nova Scotia 10 cents, in Ontario 7 cents, and in Quebec 9 cents. If the indemnity were reduced as proposed, Alberta would still stand third highest in the Dominion.

PERSONNEL GREATER AND INDEMNITIES LESS

Mr. Davidson gave interesting figures concerning state Legislatures in the United States, showing that in these the personnel was in every case much greater than that of the Alberta Legislature, while the individual indemnities were lower. Idaho had 105 legislators, 44 in the senate and 45 in the house of representatives; Montana, with a population of 549,000, had 154, of whom 54 were in the senate; Wyoming, with one-third the population of Alberta, had 85 members, 25 being in the senate; North Dakota, with about the same population as ours, had 142 representatives, 49 of whom were in the senate; South Dakota had 146, of whom 45 were in the senate; Rhode Island, small both in area and population, had 139 representatives, 39 being in the senate; Vermont 278, of whom 30 were senators; New Hampshire, with a population of 442,000, had 445 representatives.

In the United States, Mr. Davidson pointed out, some of the Legislatures met only once in four years and many only once in two years. In certain states an indemnity of $3,500 was paid for a session every two years. Pennsylvania paid $2,500, the legislature meeting every two years; Idaho $6 a day; Kansas $6 a day, and meeting every two years. North Dakota paid $5 a day for a 60-day session, held every two years; Utah $4 a day with a 60-day limit; Wyoming $12 a day, with a 40-day limit; Oregon $3 a day, with a 40-day limit.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN CONDITIONS

Mr. Davidson said there was a very great difference between conditions in Alberta, with a legislature of 60 members, and very large constituencies, and in American states where there were many constituencies of small area and population. For instance, the constituency of Athabasca was as large as Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece combined, and as large as the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island combined.

Discussing the salaries of Ministers, the Calgary member stated that he did not think any of these in Alberta were paid too highly, and while some people might think it illogical that there should be an official opposition with a paid leader, he believed that so long as the present condition continued, a special indemnity to the opposition leader was justified.

It was dangerous to base the indemnity on the mere size of a constituency, Mr. Davidson declared, though this was of course an important consideration. It was impossible to arrive at absolute justice. He recognized that there might be great difference of opinion among members upon the questions raised in his bill, but believed that all those who accepted the principle which it set forth should vote for it on second reading, moving any changes in the figure in committee.

Russell Love, Wainwright (U. F. A.), said that the lower the indemnity paid to members in the United States, the larger the number of members elected. If Mr. Davidson had given the figures for Australia and New Zealand, rather than for the states of the American Union, where the Legislatures performed a function differing materially from that of Canadian Provinces, he would have shown that the Australian state and New Zealand representatives received larger indemnities than those of Alberta.

SIX FEWER MEMBERS WOULD MEAN SAME SAVING

Mr. Love pointed out that in effecting economies in the public service, the Government had aimed to cut down the number of employees, rather than to reduce the salaries of those who remained, and he believed that this was the soundest principle to follow in dealing with the Legislative Assembly. In view of the fact that a motion to reduce the number of members was to come up for consideration, on motion of Mr. Marshall, the member for Wainwright said he could not support Mr. Davidson's bill. A reduction of six members in the total representation would effect as great an economy in money as the reduction of the indemnity by $300.

Mr. Love asked the Government or the Legislature to appoint a committee to deal with the whole question of redistribution and the number of members, and with their indemnities, and suggested that the subject matter of Mr. Davidson's bill be referred to such a committee.

NOT FULL SALARY FOR SERVICES, SAYS MITCHELL

Declaring that he was already committed to the principle of the bill, C. R. Mitchell, Liberal leader, announced his intention to support it, though he might differ with its detailed provisions. "What we receive by way of indemnity is not a salary," said the Liberal leader. "It is not a complete reward for our services, but is only intended to meet out of pocket expenses for travelling, etc. The only question is whether, in the present condition of the Province, we can afford to pay it, and if so, whether we earn it. Some members are worse off and some better off financially than they would have been had they not been elected. My position is that we should make a cut in every branch of the service. I will not discuss whether we earn our indemnities. One cannot get an exact basis for that." Mr. Mitchell added that the bonuses to the civil service had been increased in the same year in which the sessional indemnity was raised to $2,000 under the Liberal regime, but that the bonuses had now ceased to be paid. He also touched upon the motions made by the Liberals for the reduction of ministerial salaries.

TOO MUCH FOR SESSIONAL DUTIES ALONE

"This proposal is based on the old idea that existed when I first came to this Province—that the duties of a legislator consisted solely in attendance at a session of the Legislature. Based on that idea the amount paid as sessional indemnity is undoubtedly too much," declared Donald Cameron, Innisfail (U. F. A.) "I consider that if the duties of a private member consisted only in attending the annual session of the Legislature, they could afford to give this service for half as much as is now paid. And that is where the city members, particularly those living in Edmonton have very much the best of it, as compared with the average rural member. But I don't see how you could eliminate that difficulty, and I don't know that I would want to see a difference made.

PEOPLE DEMANDING MORE SERVICE OF MEMBERS

"I want to say, however, that conditions have very materially changed within the last number of years, insofar as the duties of a private member of this Assembly are concerned. People are demanding more of their members today than ever in the way of service, and I believe that the average citizen is willing to pay a reasonable sum for that service.

"In order that I might have some idea of the amount of service that I was called upon to give, in the year 1925 I kept a diary of the work in my own constituency, which is not one of the largest in the Province by any means. And here is what I found out:

"The number of days was 146; the number of car miles travelled was 1,042; the number of team miles 50; the number of train miles 3,937; the number of letters written 512. I did not keep a record of the amount of time lost in answering and attending to matters by telephone, or by interview and appointments. I don't think that the service that I have recorded here is any greater than what the average member is being called upon to give. Indeed, I do know that there are many constituencies that demand a great deal more service than I gave."

Congratulating Mr. Davidson for the very fair manner in which he had brought the subject matter of his bill before the Assembly, J. E. Brownlee, Attorney General, pointed out that the non-partisan spirit displayed by the Calgary member had placed every member of the Assembly in a position to discuss the subject entirely on its merits, without danger of entanglement in "political" issues.

SAME SALARIES AND HEAVIER RESPONSIBILITIES

"I will endeavor to follow the honorable member's example, by presenting my views in a non-partisan way," added the Attorney General, "but in view of the reference made to Ministers' salaries, and the fact that mine has now been voted on and I am free, as I was not before, to discuss this matter, I must ask the leader of the opposition how he can justify his motion to reduce Ministers' salaries, when he considers that we are receiving the same salaries as did the members of the former Government, and have much heavier responsibilities to shoulder."

Recalling the early efforts to organize the Wheat Pool, Mr. Brownlee said that a prominent periodical had at that time predicted that the farmers' venture was doomed to failure "because the farmers of Western Canada would not pay the price for efficient service". Yet there had never been any protest in connection with the farmers' co-operative enterprise in Alberta, and it had proved a success.

"I have never been able to see why the principles which make for success when applied to commercial business should fail when applied to the public's business", Mr. Brownlee went on. A comparison of the salaries paid to men for efficient service of a commercial sort, and the salaries paid in the civil service was illuminating. Mr. Brownlee believed in paying adequate salaries to civil servants, on the same principle as in private business. Under such a system the highest

efficiency, and therefore the truest economy would be made possible.

As to the work of elected representatives, it must be remembered that they were dealing largely with human nature and personality, and that a peculiar temperament and peculiar characteristics were needed in this field, in order that the people might be served to the best advantage. Mr. Brownlee did not think that the indemnity was too high. When at the time of the Wheat Pool special session, some question was raised, he had received only one protest in his constituency. He had gone down and stated his position very frankly, and the persons who had made the protest were satisfied. There had been no protest since.

"There can be no question that today we are not attracting the very best brains of the Province into the Legislature," declared the Attorney General. "I ask how any professional man can come out even on a $2,000 indemnity. Any man who has worked up any kind of professional standing cannot meet the overhead."

TENDENCY TO UNDERESTIMATE IMPORTANCE OF LEGISLATURE

Mr. Brownlee believed that there was a tendency to underestimate the importance of a Provincial Legislature as compared with the Federal House. If a comparison were made between the matters dealt with by the two legislative bodies, it would be found that the affairs of the Provincial Legislature came closest to the human life of Alberta.

Discussing ministerial salaries, the Attorney General then pointed out that at Ottawa the Deputy Minister of Agriculture received $7,500; the Auditor General $10,000; the Auditor General's assistant $6,000; the Deputy Minister of Finance $10,000; the Deputy Minister of Justice $10,000; the War Archivist $8,000. As compared with the officials of the Federal civil service, Alberta Ministers received $6,000, with $2,000 indemnity.

SUGGESTS WITHDRAWAL OF DAVIDSON BILL

Mr. Brownlee remarked that the question of a reduction in the number of members of the Legislature was to be brought up, and also that redistribution would at a comparatively early date have to be considered. He was not sure how far a reduction in the number of constituencies was desirable, but it was impossible intelligently to consider the indemnity question until the basis of representation and the number of members had been decided. In view of the fact that Mr. Davidson's bill was not intended to apply to the present session, it was quite evident that its proposals should be considered only in conjunction with the larger questions. Mr. Davidson having done a service by bringing this matter before the Assembly for non-partisan discussion, the Attorney General suggested it might be well to withdraw the bill until the question of representation could be considered.

Dealing with an argument in favor of reduction, heard from another quarter, where it was suggested that the members should reduce the indemnity in order to convince their constituents of their "sincerity", Mr. Brownlee said that a great leader of men had declared on a famous occasion, "You cannot fool all the people all the time".

"I should regret it very much if I had to do anything of this character to convince my constituents of my sincerity," he added. "I am going to try to carry on to the best of my ability, and if I do this, shall need no device of this character to convince them of my sincerity.

"It has also been suggested that we should reduce indemnities as our contribution to the solution of the financial difficulties of the Province. I do not believe that the people are looking to their members, after they have paid their due share of the taxes of the Province, to make a gift of $200 or $100 in addition."

The vote on the indemnity question had no relation to the civil service vote. Civil servants would have to be obtained in the competitive market, and the Province could afford to pay the highest salaries, in the Minister's opinion, provided they got the service.

"If the public favors the principle of this bill, we shall find out before redistribution takes place," were Mr. Brownlee's concluding words.

MARSHALL SUPPORTS PLAN FOR IMMEDIATE CUT

R. C. Marshall, Calgary (Liberal), continued the debate. He announced his intention to support the second reading, though, he said, he wanted a cut not next year, but during the present session. He was satisfied that such a cut would not interfere with the efficiency of the members. Speaking of the special sessional indemnity of 1923, Mr. Marshall said he had to pay $150 to a man to look after certain urgent business before he went up to the Legislature, in addition to other expenses involved. He believed, however, that a cut should be made.

QUESTION NOT WHAT A MEMBER IS WORTH, SAYS HENRY

W. T. Henry, Edmonton (Liberal), believed that a good case had been made out for a reduction. It was not a question of what a member's services were worth. He believed every member of the Assembly was worth the $2,000 he received. The only question was, how long could the Province go on recording yearly deficits? However, as the question of a possible reduction in the number of members must be considered in conjunction with the bill before the Assembly, he suggested that the bill be left over for the time being.

Mrs. Nellie McClung, Edmonton (Liberal), favored the bill, on the ground that members of the Legislature should do something of a "heroic" nature in view of the suffering in many parts of the Province. Economy might be effected either in the manner proposed in the bill, or by reducing the number of members, or by meeting every two years instead of once a year. When cuts had been made in the votes for public health and education, nothing else mattered. She thought the Legislature should make a noble gesture.

It would be impossible to go to the urban centres and obtain worker representatives if a substantial cut in the indemnity were made, said F. J. White, Calgary (Labor), who pointed out that every Labor member, in addition to incurring heavy special expenses, must lose wages for all the time spent at the Legislature or on business connected with it. Unless they had adequate recompense they could not afford to go to the Legislature. On the basis of 20 cents per capita, the five Calgary members cost the people of Calgary $1 per year per head. The Labor party had never considered proposals for a reduction in the indemnity. Labor representatives, in addition to their paid public service, gave an immense amount of unpaid service in the organizations with which they were connected. When it was considered that the passing the bill would mean no saving this year, a saving of only $9,000 next, and of $18,000 a year when brought into full effect, it would appear that the more important question was the reduction of the tremendous burden of interest which the people of the Province were called upon to pay, and the election of representatives who would seek to eliminate this interest burden.

Mr. Davidson offered to withdraw his bill if the Cabinet would consider the whole question of representation at the present session. Upon Mr. Brownlee pointing out that this question would be raised by Mr. Marshall's resolution, Mr. Davidson said he would be content to allow the matter to rest in the meantime. W. D. Farquharson, Rilbetone (U. F. A.), adjourned the debate.

Mitchell Discovers U.F.A. Most Active in Promoting Pools

Liberal Leader's Injection of Politics Into Co-operative Marketing Vote Provokes Hot Rejoinder—Assembly Considers Agricultural Estimates

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 26.—C. R. Mitchell, the Liberal leader, seized the occasion of the vote of $3,000 for encouragement of co-operative marketing to describe the assistance given to Pool organization as turning over money to well known U. F. A. politicians. In introducing politics into the subject of co-operative marketing, Mr. Mitchell received little support. R. C. Marshall the member for Calgary, who gave unqualified support to the vote, and declared his willingness to vote larger sums if necessary, said that all those who assisted in developing co-operative marketing institutions were giving the greatest kind of service to their Province and country. Mr. Marshall then withdrew from the Assembly, and was not present during the time when Mr. Mitchell, for approximately an hour, devoted himself to political comment upon the co-operative marketing vote. The vote is in part to provide small advances for preliminary organization work of the Livestock, Dairy, and Egg and Poultry Pools. These advances are to be returned when the Pools are established.

"TURNING MONEY OVER TO POLITICAL PARTIZANS"

After a formal endorsement of the vote, which was, he said, very satisfactory, and might well have been larger, especially as advances made for co-operative marketing organization would be returned, Mr. Mitchell plunged at once into a political address. In one breathing remarked that the touring of the Province by members of the Legislature in support of the co-operative pools was absolutely satisfactory. In the next he hinted darkly that the Minister of Agriculture was "turning money over to political partizans," and urged the Minister to see that a detailed statement of all money spent in the co-operative marketing campaign was turned in to him. Then he suggested that perhaps the members of the Legislature might be receiving

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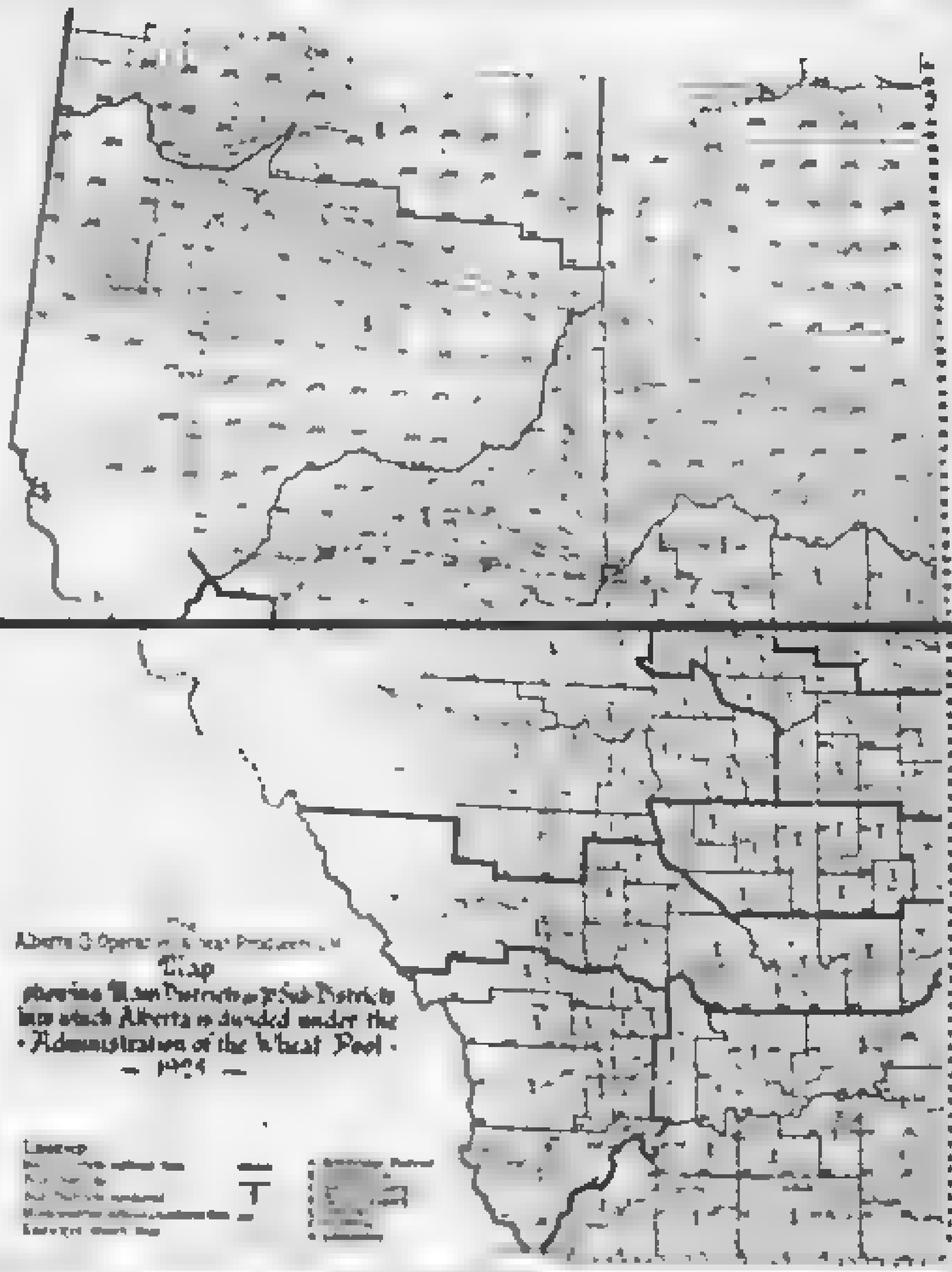

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MITCHELL DIRECTORS U.F.A. MOST ACTIVE IN PROGRESSIVE POLICY

(Continued from page 5)

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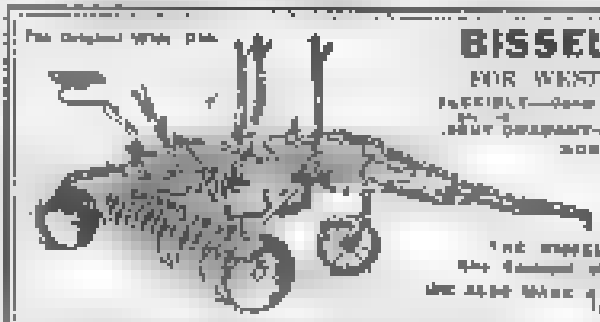

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SET WAYS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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NOT OUT THE DANGER OF ADVICE OF LARGE TO LIBERAL PARTY

Continued from page 5

WORK SPEEDS UP WHEN FREED WITHDRAWN

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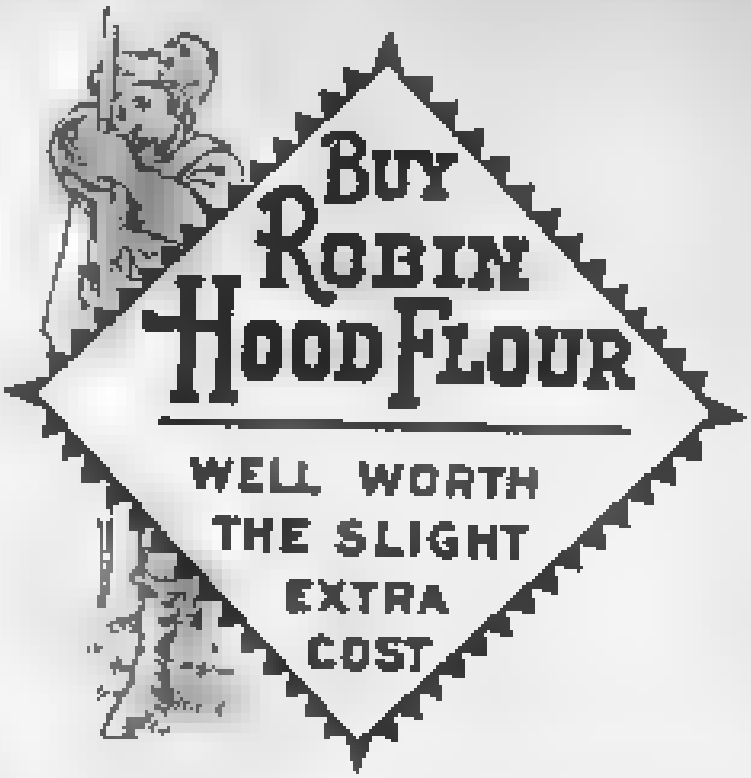
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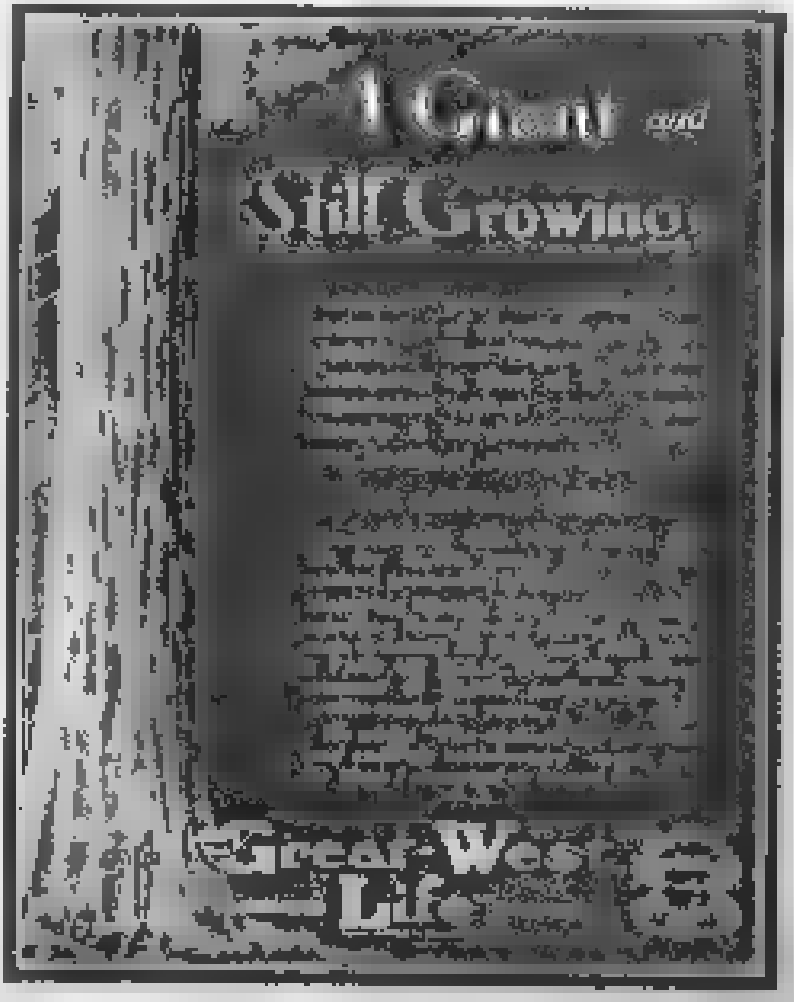
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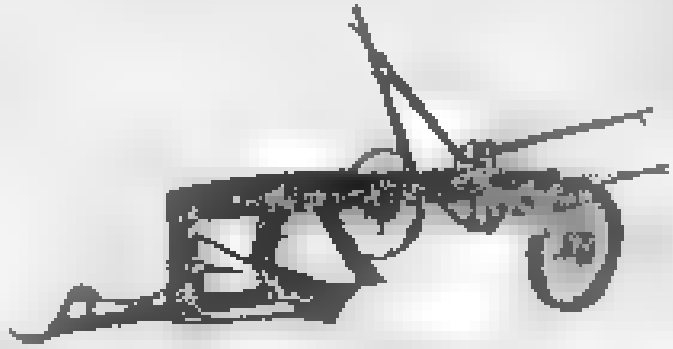

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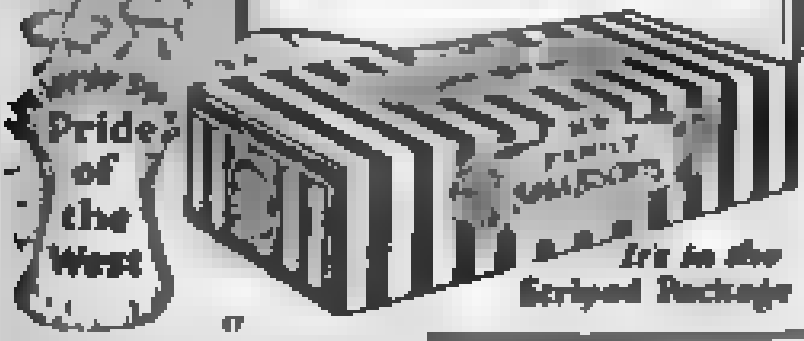

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the Government undertake the necessary expenditure to increase the comfort of members of the Assembly, stating that members on the opposition side were compelled to put up with a disagreeable draught. He made certain other suggestions for improvements in the lighting arrangements of the Chamber.

"These add to expense," commented Alex Ross, dryly.

"I have been wondering if there were any connection between the draught and the Liberal proposals about the Indemnity," remarked Gordon A. Forster.

"TALKING SERIOUSLY NOW," SAYS MITCHELL

The Assembly burst into merriment when Mr. Mitchell replied, "No, I am talking seriously NOW." Only a knowledge of the consent of Liberal members in the corridors, upon their own "economy" program, could make clear the significance of this merriment.

"Am I to presume that when the honorable member was discussing indemnities he was not serious?" asked Mr. Forster, amid renewed laughter.

Mr. Mitchell, in discussing the motion of Mr. Marshall to cut down the appropriation for Legislative Buildings, expressed some doubt as to the possibility of such reduction being made. "I never pay much attention to comparisons," said he, discussing the figures for 1923 and 1924.

A reduction by $2,000 in the vote for the administration of the Provincial Jail at Lethbridge was voted down, as was a motion for a cut of $1,500 in the item for Government automobile service.

LARGE OUTLAY ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The total estimated expenditure of the Public Works department on capital account for 1925 is $2,617,578.18, as compared with $1,541,911.34 actually expended in 1924. As previously indicated, the largest item in the year's expenditure will be $1,000,000 for main highways construction. Among other items are $45,000 for surveys and compensation for lands; $2,000 for architectural staff, as compared with $6,475 in 1924; and the various capital expenditures to be incurred for public institutions. There is a vote of $50,000 for the agricultural school at Oleighen.

Answering Mr. Davidson, who called attention to the fact that half the expenditure for market roads is charged to capital and half to income account, H. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, stated that the same material was used in the market roads as on the main highways, and much of the work on these roads, considerably more than half, in his opinion, would constitute a permanent improvement. In the estimates, however, it was figured that the market roads were 50 per cent permanent only.

At the opening of the day's proceedings, Donald Cameron called attention to a report of a speech which he had delivered on the indemnity question, in which he was made to say that the rural members were all "very much overworked and underpaid". Mr. Cameron pointed out that this was an entirely incorrect report of what he had said.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MUST OBTAIN VITAL STATISTICS

A bill to amend the Vital Statistics Act was read a first time on motion of George Hoadley, Minister of Health. With the object of obtaining more complete information for statistical purposes, the bill provides that school teachers shall forward to the Registrar General the names, dates and places of birth of children entering school for the first time. A fee of $5 must be paid for registration of legitimated children born within the boundaries of the Province, and of $10 for legitimated children born outside the borders of Alberta.

PENALTY FOR MARRYING IDIOTS OR INTOXICATED PERSONS

While in the main a redraft of the Marriage Act now on the statute books, a bill respecting the solemnization of marriage introduced by George Hoadley makes certain important changes in the act. It is provided that if any issuer of licenses or any clergyman solemnizes a marriage, "knowing or having reason to believe that either of the parties to the intended marriage is an idiot

Grain Freight Rates in Western Canada

IN the problem of fixing grain freight rates in the West, two factors must always weigh.

The rate must give the producer a chance to live and prosper.

If the rate is so high that it makes farming unprofitable, it simply means that one of the chief sources of railway traffic will be dried up.

The Canadian Pacific is very much alive to the fact that its own interest and that of the grain grower are mutual—that the railway needs the business of the grower just as the grower needs the service of the railway.

If railways become unprofitable in Canada, capital will no longer be available for extensions or improvements. Services would have to be curtailed or abandoned. The railways might cease to function or they might become a charge on the public. The country could not exist without rail transportation.

So the rate for carrying products resolves itself into a question of the cost of railway operation, maintenance and capital carrying charges.

These costs must be borne by the traffic. A railway has no other source of revenue than from the carriage of goods and passengers.

It has been stated that construction costs and operating expenses are not factors in fixing grain rates. Such a statement must carry its own refutation. Freight and passenger rates are practically the only sources of revenue by which a railway can pay interest and operating expenses.

Railways, like every other business, to live, must make a profit.

It is the policy, if for no other reason than that it is to its own interest, for the Canadian Pacific to encourage and develop traffic-producing industries, not to hamper them.

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CARTESIAN ECONOMICS, by Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. Price 20 cents.

THE INVERSION OF SCIENCE, by Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. Price 20 cents.

These are two lucidly written pamphlets on credit reform, by a leading authority on this subject.

PURCHASING POWER AND THE WORLD PROBLEM, by William Irvine, M.P.
Pamphlet No. 1. Price 5 cents.
Pamphlet No. 2. Price 5 cents.

THE DEADLOCK IN FINANCE, by Major Arthur E. Powell. Explains in very simple terms the principles of credit reform. Price $1.50.

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or insane or mentally incompetent, or is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, he shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not to exceed $500, either with or without imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months."

The bill provides that clergymen and marriage commissioners must hold certificates from the Registrar General, and it sets forth in greater detail the manner of effecting the publication of banns of marriage, which must be read on two or three successive Sundays in a place of public worship. No marriage shall be solemnized under a certificate of due publication of banns unless the marriage takes place not more than two months after the second Sunday upon which publication is made.

Marriage may be solemnized by clergymen either by marriage license, or by a certificate of due publication of banns, while civil marriage may be solemnized by any marriage commissioner by license or without license subject to eight days' notice in writing and compliance with other provisions of the act.

The form of marriage licenses is changed, and provision is made for the appearance of both parties to a marriage before the issuer where such a course is possible.

WHEN PARENTS' CONSENT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY

Provision is made for dispensing with the consent of parents to a marriage of minors when the parents are mentally incompetent or beyond the seas. In respect to parties to a marriage who are between 16 and 21 years of age, a judge may dispense with the consent of parents or guardians at his discretion. A deputy may under specified conditions, be appointed to issue marriage licenses in the absence of a regular issuer.

Complete Retraction and Apology Follow Attack upon Minister

In an article by W. A. Rae, Liberal candidate for the Federal constituency of Peace River, published in the Edmonton Bulletin on March 31st, reflections were made upon Vernor W. Smith, Provincial Minister of Railways, and John Callaghan, Deputy Minister, in relation to the affairs of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company of British Columbia. Mr. Smith directed the institution of proceedings, through his counsel, C. C. McCaul, K.C., by way of a civil action against the Bulletin, and action for criminal libel against Mr. Rae. On March 23rd the Bulletin printed a complete apology for publication of the original article, and an admission that an examination of all records concerning this railway enterprise revealed no foundation for any charge whatsoever against Mr. Smith or Mr. Callaghan.

The Bulletin's retraction and apology were in the following terms:

"In the issue of this paper on Monday last there appeared a communication from W. A. Rae, Liberal candidate for the Federal Constituency of Peace River, on the subject of the Northern Railway situation. The 'Bulletin' published this communication in good faith, and as matter, coming apparently from responsible sources, upon a subject of great interest to the public generally. In the course of the communication, however, there appeared serious reflections upon the integrity of the present Minister of Railways for Alberta, the Hon. Vernor W. Smith, and his Deputy, Mr. John Callaghan, in respect of their connection several years ago with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company and the construction of its railway in the Province of British Columbia. The 'Bulletin' unreservedly apologizes to Hon. Mr. Smith and to Mr. Callaghan for the publication in the article referred to of these statements. A close examination of the proceedings before the Parliamentary committee which investigated the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia in 1917 does not justify the statement that the Minister and his Deputy were a part and parcel of a conspiracy to fool the taxpayers of B. C., and unfortunately succeeded to the extent of upwards of $5,000,000,' nor for the suggestion that the Hon. Mr. Smith remained in the position of director of the Railway Company for the purpose of installing Mr. Callaghan as chief engineer and then retired; nor the statement that 'there was no plan nor device for bearing both laborers and taxpayers that was the course for the chief engineer'; nor for the statement that Mr. Callaghan 'regarded the documents which he kept a record of his work as chief engineer of a railway company charged with the expenditure of $25,000,000 as about the same value as cigarette papers'. The suggestion that there was anything improper in the Hon. Mr. Smith coming to Alberta and in his installing Mr. Callaghan as his Deputy Minister, or that they or either of them did not make a proper use of money entrusted to them or either of them, finds no support in the record of the evidence and proceedings. For these as well as for any other statements appearing in the communication derogatory to either the Hon. Vernor W. Smith or Mr. John Callaghan, the 'Bulletin' expresses its sincere regret."

CITIES' CONTRIBUTION

In the report of George MacLachlan's speech on taxation published in the issue of March 25th, page 10, the cities' contribution to the supplementary revenue tax was given as $1.36 per capita. This was a misprint. The correct figure is $1.36 per capita, the contribution of the rural areas being, as correctly stated, $6.36 per capita.

PREPARE NOW FOR SELECTION OF YOUR DELEGATE TO ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 1)

your opinion will serve the Pool best. When Pool Locals and U. F. A. Locals should cooperate to pick out the best man they can find and vote for him.

OTHER MEMBERS OF POOL DEPEND ON YOU

The Pool is the biggest institution of its kind in the world, and the only thing which can prevent it from being everything it should be is the indifference of its members. The Pool is yours. Hold on to it. There is a lot to do yet. The problems ahead are real ones, and require the combined strength of the entire membership. Let each of us remember that the other members are depending on us to do our bit. Let us not be down on that responsibility. Let us try to run the Pool so as to satisfy and please our present members. We have done it in the past, and if we continue to do so, the problem of increasing our membership will take care of itself.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

thing that has been said. At one moment the U. F. A. is a "splendid organization" of farmers engaged in the legitimate enterprise of raising the status of their industry and improving conditions on the farms. At another the organization has its roots in some evil design against social concord.

* * *

Some newspapers in the United States are beginning to talk of the "inevitability" of a race war between the Republic and Japan. War, if it should ever come, will not be a race war, but a war between rival industrial groups for the right to exploit the resources of China. Racial prejudices, however, may provide a smoke screen.

* * *

Members of the Senate paid a high compliment to Canadian womanhood when they expressed hostility to the creation of woman Senators. There is no place in the Senate as at present constituted, for any Canadian man or woman who regards public life as an opportunity for public service. As an institution it is obsolete, and can never perform any useful function, except by accident, at least so long as it continues in its present form.

POULTRY AND EGGS

WHY GO OUTSIDE OF ALBERTA WHEN you can secure home-grown, vigorous, acclimated stock through the Alberta Record of Performance Poultry Breeders' Association, which offers approved hens of cockerels, eggs for hatching purposes and day-old chicks representing the popular breeds? This stock is hardy, vigorous, of good type, and the kind that produces results. For further information apply Secretary-Treasurer, Major H. G. L. Strange, Penn, Alberta.

SELLING BARRED ROCK HATCHING Eggs. Ontario Government blood-to-lay strain. Heavy winter layers. $2.00 per setting, three for $5.00. Special rates on incubator lots. J. H. Davison, Meadow Creek, Alta.

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S. ROCKS FROM PARKS' $50.00 TRIO, over 30 years trapnesting, over 240 egg records. Hatching eggs, $2.50 and $3.00 per 15. Infertile replaced free. Cockerels sold out. References: Imperial Bank, Trochu. Kachel Bros., Hesler, Alberta.

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